

NUMBER 120.

In Lexington, Ky., on the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN F. WHITE.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1858.

An official table shows that the expenditures of the Federal Government during the quarter ending December 31, 1857, were about ten millions of dollars more than the receipts in the same time. Of the disbursements, \$3,284,168 66 were of an ordinary character. In the month of October the return of government stock for redemption was quite rapid, and ran up to more than two millions in a short time. The surplus, however, ran down so fast and so far under this demand that the Secretary was compelled to withdraw his proposals and redeem no more stock. The rapid decrease in the revenue from customs changed the entire financial programme of the Treasury Department, and forced the Government into an issue of Treasury notes.

The President has sent the nomination of Col. Johnston, of the Utah expedition, as brigadier general, to the Senate for confirmation.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The following extract from La Sociedad—reactionist or conservative journal at the capital—of 22d, affords a short history of the hostilities now happily or unhappily ended for a brief period:

Since the 11th inst. to date (22d) have passed eleven days of mortal anguish for Mexico. The city has been converted into an immense fortress. On the 11th Comonfort again and desparingly called to his aid the enthusiastic (entusiasmo) Democrats of Mexico. His forces have been until yesterday face to face with the pronunciados, covering his different positions. On the 15th the fight commenced with all arms. The morning of the 16th the fire was ceremoniously (or seriously) renewed on both sides; then after an armistice, which terminated at 4 1/2 P. M., the combat was renewed in a more brisk and general manner, being prolonged for an hour and a half. At 8 o'clock of the same evening a new suspension of hostilities was stipulated, the duration of which was forty-eight hours, the object of which was to enter into conventions (agreements) proposed by Comonfort.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 18th hostilities were accordingly reopened between the belligerent forces. The 19th it continued with more vigor, the fire being well sustained and general in all the positions. On this day Gen. Liceaga, with his troops and some others of the government, joined the ranks of the army of restoration. But day before yesterday, the 20th—a terrible day among those which signalize the history of our revolutions—was the most notable, and perhaps will decide the great question of the principles of public order.

On the morning of that day a powerful column, commanded by the chiefs Ochoa and Miramon, sallied forth from the citadel to attack the strong position of the Acordada. The assault began immediately, with an activity, order, and decision that proved irresistible. The hostile position could not long resist the musketry and heavy grape of the regenerating troops, and it was speedily occupied in full force, all the soldiers of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

Disarm spread then forth in all the other hostile positions; in them all was disorder and disconcert. The dispersion soon became general, the fire continuing in the meantime against the points occupied by the government. At seven o'clock in the evening, Comonfort gave his last order as general-in-chief; the forces in San Francisco (a convent) evacuated that strong point; all other points were successively evacuated, and the entire force (i. e., of the government) concentrated in the palace.

Finally dawn broke on the 21st, and the entire city was already delivered over to the discretion of the regenerating troops. Comonfort had abandoned the palace, going forth with a fugitive, accompanied by a few persons, and Mexico began to breathe freely and to yield herself peacefully to her accustomed activity.

The foregoing journal of operations says never a word about the great loss of life which must have been the inevitable result of thousands of people shooting at each other for days even though Mexican marksmen are generally snugly ensconced behind four foot walls.

A junta of representatives to name a Chief of State, in conformity to the plan of Tacubaya, was appointed.

The junta named as Provisional President General Zuloaga by twenty-six votes against one for General Lechegay, and another (one) for General Santa Anna. This election took place at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 22d.

Thus I have given an epitome of the eleven memorable days, and will now proceed to other branches of the same all absorbing theme. I will here observe, before it escapes memory, that of the representatives of the different States whose names are given above perhaps not one fourth have ever been in or are at all known in the States which they are supposed to represent, nor have the States been consulted in the nominations. This is "representation" with a vengeance, and I mention it en passant that you may know what to expect from such of these States when they shall be heard from.

This afternoon our Governor has published an order commanding all foreigners within the State immediately to report themselves to the nearest authority. Also all persons not in public employ are to deliver up their arms in forty-eight hours, under penalty in such cases made and provided. This taken in connection with the fact that our gates have been closed for some days, makes us feel very much as though we were in a state of siege—though I rather fancy the upshot of it all will be the authorities will turn a trifle surer and disprove our again—i. e. swallow the plan of Tacubaya, Zuloaga and all; in a word, go the entire swine—bristles, tuks, tail, &c.

But the National Guard and Young Mexico—won't they resist? Bless your soul, no. The rank and file of the National Guard have had enough of playing soldier the last two and a half years. Besides what have they to fight for? There is no principle involved of peculiar interest to them—comprising, as the corps does, the laboring classes—and the whole affair originating and ending in personal ambition. Moreover, they have no leader, their officers are not worth a pinch of gunpowder—the men knowing by past experience they'll leave them in the lurch the moment they fancy there's any danger to their precious selves. At last, *corra! corra!* Of course I speak of the National Guard of this place. Better things may be expected from other parts of the republic.

I have thus given a rough sketch of existing affairs. It requires no vaticination to predict the immediate result. A prophet of the past can easily do that. You may look out then for a grand row before a great while among the generals who have seized the government. Each one will wish to be boss. No one will yield to the others. What then? Why, they all recognize in "his Most Serene Highness," the head devil of the entire pandemonium, and will hasten to recall him. He'll come back very reluctantly, of course (he always does), play over his rôle again for a year or two, bag his new plunder, and slope for the fourth or fifth time—I really forget which. Certainly the past would justify such a conclusion.

[Translated for the New York Herald from La Prensa, of Havana, of Feb. 7.]

By the steamer Mexico we are in receipt of newspapers from this City of Mexico to the 25th and from Vera Cruz to the 30th of January.

The Pronunciamento of the brigade Zuloaga at last triumphed in the capital, the troops of Comonfort having left it on the night of the 20th. General D. M. Zuloaga has been elected Provisional President.

Several States and generals adhered to the Pronunciamento of the capital, while others seem disposed to remain faithful to the opposite party.

The Siglo XIX of Jan. 11 has the following particulars: The friars of San Francisco have been accused of the project of setting fire to the artillery park, and thus to destroy the chief means of combating the reactionary party. In view of this accusation General Triunfo took the necessary measures for preventing such a catastrophe. Afterwards the same friars had been seized in the act of bribing the troops, and consequently measures were taken for shutting them up in their convent without allowing

them any communication with the exterior.

One of the agents of Santa Anna, General Cortes, was arrested at the point San Francisco, and is now rigorously imprisoned in the barracks of the defenders of the order.

The Extraordinary, of Mexico, communicates the very important intelligence that Yucatan has solicited the intervention of the United States in the civil war which is wasting the peninsula.

The Last Days of the Comonfort Dictatorship in Mexico.—In our last summary of events we gave an account of all that had occurred in the capital up to the night of the 16th of January, at which time an agreement was entered into between the fighting parties for a suspension of hostilities for the space of 48 hours, in order to afford time to take into consideration certain propositions made by Gen. Comonfort.

At 7 o'clock on the night of the 18th of January the 48 hours had expired, and the armistice agreed upon for that space of time was at an end. No agreement, in the meantime, had been entered into between the hostile parties, and consequently at the time above mentioned hostilities were resumed between the belligerents. On the 19th the fighting was carried on with increased energy, Gen. Liceaga having, with his own troops and some others belonging to the government, gone over to the opposite ranks, and joined the opponents of the government.

The 20th of January was the decisive day. A strong column of troops, commanded by Generals Ochoa and Miramon, matched out of the fortress and attacked the convent of Acordada with great fury. This place was not able to withstand the attack for any length of time, and it was very soon taken by assault, when all the troops by whom it had been garrisoned were taken prisoners. This event disheartened and filled with dismay all the other garrisons of the government wherever they were posted, and a general scattering and dispersion of them all took place. It was at 7 o'clock on that evening when Comonfort for the last time gave his last order to the army as general-in-chief. The troops in the convent of San Francisco were ordered to evacuate that position. All the other places occupied by the government troops were shortly afterwards evacuated in the same manner, and the troops which still adhered to the government were concentrated on one point, viz: in the palace of the government.

On the morning of the 21st the whole city was surrendered by Comonfort to his opponents. During the night he had left the place, and gone forth a fugitive and an exile, with one or two followers. On the same day, the fighting being ended, Gen. Zuloaga appointed a meeting of representatives, who were required to proceed immediately to the election of a Provisional President. The result was the almost unanimous election of Gen. Zuloaga, the author of the rebellion and of the plan entitled "The Reform Plan of Tacubaya."

Having thus been elected President, *ad interim*, Gen. Zuloaga proceeded to take the oath of office before the representatives on the 22d of January, after which he assumed the charge and duties of President of the Republic.

In order to render our narration complete, we proceed to give the following extracts from the journals of Mexico, with the details they contain, which comes to us, however, in an incomplete form.

We read as follows in the Diario de Avisos: In the church of St. Francisco, on the further side of the Boulevards, three bomb shells which were thrown into the church exploded and did considerable damage to the organ, breaking a number of its pipes. In Mineria the hand grenades did a great deal of damage. They were thrown from the fortress with such a well directed aim that four of them fell upon the observatory, where the enemy had taken a position in order to fire down upon the church of La Concepcion. One side of the hospital of Tereros has the marks of five different volleys of cannon, some of which made a breach in the wall and penetrated as far as the shop of San Francisco.

Several hand grenades were thrown with admirable skill in the pointing, from the towers of the governmental palace. One of these, which was thrown upon the church of St. Francisco, fell inside of the steeple of the church, and killed instantly from ten to a dozen soldiers who were there, completely clearing away all the sand bags which had been fixed up on the tower for defence, not leaving so much as one of them.

Beside various other damages, there are quantities of whole blocks in the city which have been fired upon and large breaches made in the houses, by the special orders of Senor Comonfort.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—The Boston Journal relates the following which occurred on board the brig Helen Jane, at that port from Omoa, Truxillo:

Capt. Nickerson relates a singular adventure with the steward of his vessel on the outward passage which somewhat resembles the usual monotony of ocean life. It appears that a white man having an American protection, and giving his name as Hawes Crowell of West Dennis, Cape Cod, shipped at this port in the capacity of steward, and received his advance wages before going on board. The vessel proceeded to sea, and on the morning of the first day out the steward was missing, supposed by all on board to have fallen into the sea during the night, and drowned. Accordingly another man was appointed to his duty, and everything went on without suspicion. The voyage continued prosperously, and nothing occurred to admonish the captain that his cargo was leaking in a very unusual manner, and becoming daily beautifully less by an operation which might well be compared to some late financial maneuvering ashore.

It seems, however, that after many days one of the crew accidentally discovered that the cargo in the hold had been broken into, and an empty basket of champagne was found, with other indications of robbery. The captain's attention was immediately called to the fact, and he of course suspected the crew of committing the depredation, and immediately called them to account; but nothing could be elicited from the investigation to fix the crime on any of the crew, who stoutly denied all knowledge of the matter. Thus the affair rested until their arrival at Truxillo, twenty-two days after leaving Boston. On the first night after anchoring, the crew were suddenly startled by the appearance in the fore-castle of the lost steward, and so firmly convinced were the frightened sailors of the death of their shipmate that they all instantly fled on deck from the supposed apparition, and told the captain.

These fears, however, were soon quieted, for the steward had really appeared, and, upon being questioned, confessed that he had secreted himself in the hold on the first day out, under the influence of delirium tremens, and for twenty-two days following had lived luxuriously on champagne, raisins, ham, &c., dining sumptuously every day, and had enjoyed what on shore would be called a "bender." He consumed during the voyage eight baskets of champagne, six boxes of raisins, and other things in proportion. He was left in the hands of the S. Consul, and would be sent home for trial. The loss to the captain will amount to about \$250.

Important Decision.—We call the attention of shipowners and furnishers of supplies to ships, to the decision of Judge Betts, published in our columns this morning, in the case of the Albany, as being a clear statement of the revolution effected by the U. S. Supreme Court last winter in the law of liens upon vessels. Judge Betts says that the rule in this district, while the decision in the case of Pratt vs. Reed remains unmodified, must be that no one can have a lien upon a vessel owned out of the State, for supplies furnished to her here, unless the owner of the vessel has neither funds nor credit here, by which such supplies can be obtained, except on the credit of the vessel herself. We venture to say that of the numerous cases in which liens have been heretofore enforced against vessels in the large experience of the U. S. District Court in this District, not one in a hundred could have been maintained had this doctrine been earlier announced.

New York Times.

I was Mistaken.—A very learned man has said: "The three hardest words to pronounce in the English language are, I was mistaken!" and when Frederick the Great wrote his letter to the Senate, "I have just lost a great battle, and it was entirely my own fault," Goldsmith says: "This confession displayed more greatness than all his victories."

An exchange notices the marriage of Miss Angeline Braham, daughter of the great vocalist, and adds: "We congratulate the bridegroom upon his privilege of reposing, even on earth, upon A. Braham's bosom."

ITEMS.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet Sadi, "but once—when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes—I met a man without feet, and became contented with my lot."

A sealed letter of introduction read thus: "Dear Sir.—The bearer of this letter, Mr. James B. Smith, goes to New York to purchase goods. I can recommend him as good for all he pays cash for."

A ragged and weather-beaten loafer crawled in before the fire in a public house, and seating himself began to cough tremendously. "Mister," says a bystander, "you've got a cold." "Have I?" said the other, "for my honor, I'm glad of it—I'm so wretched poor, it's a consolation to get anything."

Celtic Superstition.—While Sheriff Ansel Wright was taking a census of the last year's crop of children in Northampton, a few years ago, he called at the residence of an Irish family, and inquired of the woman of the house if any children were born in that house during the year, but could not induce her to inform him. He inquired the reason of her refusal. She answered, that, soon after he called on the same business last year, their youngest child died; that she and her husband had talked the matter over and concluded that telling him the child's age might have had something to do with its death, and for that reason thought it best not to say anything about it this year. After having in vain urged her to give the desired information, he asked her how old her youngest child was. "Three months," said she. Mr. Wright was satisfied.

May is considered an unfortunate marrying month. A down east editor says a girl was asked, not long since, to unite herself in the silken tie to a brisk lad, who named May in his proposals. The lady, tenderly intimated that May was an unlucky month for marrying. "Well, make it June then," he honestly replied the swain, anxious to accommodate. The damsel paused a moment, hesitated, cast down her eyes, and said, with a blush, "Wouldn't April do as well?"

This singular announcement appears in a Pennsylvania paper, under the marriage head: "In Scott, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 2d ultimo, at the residence of Elam Woodward, by the Spirit of Chas. Morris, through a Medium, and in presence of a large number of Spiritualists, Stiles Van Hoeser and Mary Louisa Lake, both of the city of Carbon-dale." Do the laws of Pennsylvania authorize spirits to tie the nuptial knot?

Rev. Sidney Smith.—A Decided Sell.—Lady Cubels had a great passion for the garden and hot-house, and when she got hold of a celebrity like Rev. Dr. Sidney was sure to dilate upon her favorite subject. Her geraniums, her cactuses, her dahlias, her carnations, her acacias, her marjorims, her rhododendrons, crocus, primulas, mossy lumbones, and rose bushes were discussed with all the flow of homoeopathic rhetoric. "My lady," said the reverend wit, "did you ever have the Psoriasis Septentis?" [This is the medical name for the itch.] "Oh, yes! I most be-a-u-ti-ful-ly! I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; dear man! and it came out in the spring!"

A gentleman complimented a lady on her improved appearance. "You are guilty of flattery," said the lady. "Not so," replied the gentleman, "for I vow you are as plump as a partridge!" "At first," said the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but I find you actually making game of me!" Queen Elizabeth, admiring the elegance of the Marquis of Medina, a Spanish nobleman, complimented him on it, begging at the same time to know who possessed the heart of so accomplished a cavalier. "Madam," said he, "a lover risks too much on such an occasion; but your Majesty's will is law. Excuse me, however, if I fear to name her, but request your Majesty's acceptance of her portrait." He sent her a looking glass.

Old Squire B.—was elected Judge of the Inferior Court of some county in Georgia. When he went home his delighted wife exclaimed: "Now, my dear, you are a judge, what am I?" He replied, "that same damned old fool you always were."

Theodore Hook once said to a man at whose table a publisher got very drunk: "Why, you appear to have emptied your wine cellar into your toilet!"

The Size of Men.—The general opinion is that men have physically degenerated since the early ages of the world. But all the facts and circumstances which can be brought forward on this subject tend to show that the human race has not degenerated, and that men of the present age are of the same stature as at the beginning of the world. Thus, all the remains of the human body, the bones, and particularly the teeth, which have been found unchanged in the most ancient urns and burial places, demonstrate this point clearly. The oldest coffin in the world is that found in the great pyramid of Egypt; and this sarcophagus hardly exceeds the size of our ordinary coffin, being six feet and a half long. That we are not degenerating from the effects of civilization is clear, because the savages do not exceed us in height.

A Philanthropist and a Misanthrope.—A misanthrope hates all mankind, but is kind to everybody—generally too kind. A philanthrope loves the whole human race, but dislikes his wife, his mother, his brother, his friend, and his acquaintances. Misanthrope is like the potato—rough and repulsive outside, but good to the core. Philanthrope is a peach—his manner all velvet and bloom, and his words sweet juice, but his heart of hearts a stone. Let me read Philanthrope's book, and fall into the hands of Misanthrope.

Effect of Example.—English papers state that there were to be a larger number of marriages in England on the bridal day of the Princess Royal, than were ever known to be celebrated in one day before.

No More Madern.—A Funchal correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that it is now an open question whether any more maderna wine will ever be produced. None has been made since 1851, and there are now only some seven or eight thousand pipes upon the entire island. All recent attempts to manufacture this wine have utterly failed, and pumpkin vines now adorn the grape arches once covered with abundant clusters of rich grapes.

A Woman's Growth in Beauty.—If women could only believe it, there is a wonderful beauty even in growing old. The charm of expression arising from softness of temper or ripened intellect often amply atones for the loss of form and coloring; and, consequently, to those who never could boast either of these latter, years give much more than they take away. A sensitive person often requires half a lifetime to get thoroughly used to this corporeal machine, to attain a wholesome indifference both to its defects and perfections—and to learn at last what nobody would acquire from any teacher but experience, that it is the mind alone which is of any consequence; that with a good temper, sincerity, and a moderate stock of brains—or even the two former only—any sort of body can in time be made useful, respectable, and agreeable, as a traveling-dress for the soul. Many a one, who was absolutely plain in youth, thus grows pleasant and well-looking in declining years. You will hardly ever find anybody, not ugly in mind, who is repulsively ugly in person after middle life.

So with the character. If a woman is ever to be wise or sensible, the chances are that she will have become so somewhere between thirty and forty. Her natural good qualities will have developed; her evil ones have been either partly subdued or have outgrown her like rampant weeds; for however we may talk about people being "not a whit altered—just the same as ever"—not one of us is, or can be, for long together, exactly the same; no more than that the body we carry with us is the identical body we were born with, or the one we supposed ours seven years ago. Therein, as in our spiritual self which inhabits it, goes on a perpetual change and renewal; if this ceased, the result would be, not permanence, but corruption. In moral and mental, as well as in physical growth, it is impossible to remain stationary; if we do not advance we retrograde. Talk of "too late to improve"—"too late to learn," &c. Idle words! A human being should be improving with every day of a lifetime; and will probably have to go on learning through all the ages of immortality.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

EDWARD DIETZMAUN, Ladies' Boot and Shoe-maker, has removed to the west side of 4th street, between Market and Jefferson, one door from Market, where he will always be ready to give complete satisfaction to customers and punctual attention to all orders. 117 & 119m

For Rent. The DWELLING-HOUSE recently vacated by the subscriber, situated on the south side of Jefferson street, two doors west of the Masonic Temple. Also, a good BRICK STABLE with metal roof, situated in the rear of lot on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. For terms, apply to JAMES ANDERSON, Jr., 437 Main street.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. June 2nd 1857 A. SUMNER & CO.

MODES DE PARIS.

WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collifiers, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. 117 & 119m

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. 117 & 119m Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

Feb 12 1857 May 28 1857

NOTICE. The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. 117 & 119m JNO. H. HOWE.

RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED

Family Linens, All Numbers, Medium and Heavy—An Original Case Imported directly from the Manufacturer in Belfast, Ireland, by

C. DUVAL & CO.,

MAIN STREET.

WE are in receipt this morning of an original case of this celebrated Family Linens, embracing all the numbers of medium and extra stout fabric. These goods are manufactured expressly for our sales, and each piece has our stamp upon it. We warrant the Linens free from every mixture of starch or other ingredients calculated to injure them in the wear. We offer these goods at the lowest prices, and as low as they can be sold in this country. 117 & 119m C. DUVAL & CO. 537 Main street.

Graham for March.

THIS popular monthly for March is received by 117 & 119m CLUMP, 84 Fourth st.

New Goods

MARTIN & PENTON'S,

96 Fourth street.

KID GLOVES of every kind; WHITE GLOVES, new styles; WHITE ILLUSIONS, all widths; MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (500 yards); PRESSED FRENCH FLANNELS, all colors; PLAIN COLORED BRILLIANTS; SUPER CHINTZES, French and English; BLACK CRAPS, all widths; FRENCH LACE VELS, new styles; BLEACHED COTTONS; STELLA SHAWLS; REMAZINES; 6-4 DE LAINES; PLAIN SILKS; CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS; SHIRT BOSOMS; HOOP SKIRTS; And in receipt daily of many other desirable things. 117 & 119m MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

New Books.

NORTHERN TRAVEL—Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland, by Bayard Taylor. \$1 50. Dancing, Religion, and Revelry, or, Dancing Scriptural, by Mrs. F. E. Garnett. 50 cents. Theologia of the Harp of Faith, A new edition of this popular book enlarged and beautifully illustrated. \$1. Central Africa—Adventures and Missionary Labors in Several Countries in the Interior of Africa from 1846 to 1856, by Rev. T. J. Bowen. \$1. For sale by 117 & 119m F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street.

SILK OR MOLESKIN HATS can be bought from \$1 50 up from the manufacturers, 455 Main street. 117 & 119m PRATHER & SMITH.

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS for the money. Every description of Soft Hats, Caps, &c., can be had of 117 & 119m PRATHER & SMITH.

A FEW SETS OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS left, which we are offering below cost for cash. Call and examine at 455 Main street. 117 & 119m PRATHER & SMITH.

VALENTINES

For February 14, 1858.

I have now in store a large stock of VALENTINES, SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC, which I will sell 50 per cent. below the usual retail prices. 117 & 119m For a large discount to the Trade. Call or send your orders to W. W. TALBOT, 112 & 114m 35 Fourth street.

LE BON TON.

THIS beautiful book of fashions for February is just received. 117 & 119m F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

VALENTINES.

NOW is the time and 84 Fourth street the place to buy rich and beautiful Valentines at unusually low prices. 117 & 119m F. A. CRUMP.

COMIC VALENTINES

To suit all tastes and professions. We have a large stock from which you can make selections. 117 & 119m F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CALF AND KIP BOOTS, pump sole, A No. 1 article, just received and for sale 117 & 119m OWEN & WOOD'S, 495 Market st.

Dr. Field, of Jeffersonville, will read the second time his inimitable poem on the "Arts of Imposture," at Zeph's Hall, in that city, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The Jeffersonville papers speak of it in high terms, as not only instructive but very laughable. It is written in the style of satire and irony, and provokes any amount of mirth. If any one wants to enjoy about one hour in good heartful laughter at a novel mode of exposing the impostures of the times, let him be on hand this evening.

Mr. DIX.—This gentleman delivers his second lecture on South America and the Andes at the Masonic Hall to-night. The subject has the capital advantage of being fresh and striking, and the lecturer has the equally capital advantage of being entirely familiar to it. He is, besides, abundantly competent, in other respects, to handle it with grace and power. And he will certainly do so. We have no doubt that everybody who heard Mr. Dix's first lecture, so brimful of beauty, has long ere this constituted himself a committee of one, and waited on at least a score of others, to inform them of the rich and tempting entertainment that will be spread out for their enjoyment to-night.

A MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.—Hookstown, Beaver Co., Pa., Feb. 5th, 1857.—We prefer buying BEEHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS for cash to save discount. Hope to send you soon a recommendation from our minister, testifying to its curative powers. (Signed) 113 & 115m MOODEY & CARUTHEES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, delaines, towels, linen sheets, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid osanaburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par. 111 & 113m G. B. TABB, Corner Fourth and Market streets.

1858. NEW PATTERNS. 1858. Wall Papers.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.

WE have just received 13 cases Wall Papers, new patterns and styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

GOOD PAPER HANGING is an essential with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for cash to suit the times. 117 & 119m W. F. WOOD, Third street, near Main.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March just received at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ALMANAC and Political Register for 1858 just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

YOU can save money by buying your VALENTINES GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

C. DUVAL & CO.,

No. 537 Main street.

HAVE NOW IN STORE A GOOD ASSORTMENT of all grades of Carpeting, comprising the best patterns of

Rich Velvet Tapestry Carpets; Rich Velvet Brussels Tapestry Carpets; English and American Brussels do; Imperial 2-ply and 2-ply do; Fine Lustran do; Axminster, Chenille, and Tufted Rugs.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS from 3 to 24 feet wide. Just received several sheets of beautiful designs, which we want to suit purchasers.

RICH CURTAIN GOODS, embracing every variety of material, with Trimmings to match, &c.

Strangers visiting the city who contemplate furnishing their houses with any of the above goods will find in our house a large and well-assorted stock of every article necessary to comfort and elegance, which we offer at the lowest prices. 117 & 119m 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

GEO. A. OWEN, ALVIN WOOD.

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HAVE in store, and from this date will be receiving, their Spring supplies of BOOTS and SHOES, which, heretofore, they have had to order by the best manufacturers in Philadelphia and Boston, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

OWEN & WOOD, 495 Market st. one door above Third.

LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S Gum overshoes, Samoles, &

